XXVIII. Description of a new Genus of Dipterous Insects from New South Wales. By J. O. Westwood, F. L. S.

[Read February I, 1836.]

TRICHOPSIDEA, Westw.

Genus novum e familia Anthracidarum, Nemestrinas cum Colace Wiedemanni conjungeus.

Corpus parvum, hirsutum.

Caput transversum, oculis magnis lateralibus in uno sexu in verticem conjunctis, spatio parvo elevato, pro ocellis, posticè relicto; fronte triangulari, valdè piloso, pilis proboscidem omnino tegentibus. Ocelli 3 parvi in triangulum dispositi. Antennæ minutæ distantes, faciei medio ad marginem internum oculorum insertæ; 3-articulatæ; articulo 1mo brevi, cylindrico; 2do parvo, globoso; 3tio pyriformi in setam versus apicem paullo crassiorem producto.

Os rudimentale, labro elongato-conico, corneo; labio paullo longiori, apice ovato, concavo; palpis? e filamentis duobus elongatis membranaceis, constantibus.

Thorax subquadratus, valdė pilosus; scutello transverso, inermi.

Abdomen ovatum, convexum.

Pedes graciles, tarsorum articulo 1mo longiori; 2do, 3tio, et 4to minutis, pulvillis tribus.

Alæ corporis toti longitudine, patentes, nervis fere ut in Nemestrina fasciata dispositis; nervo 3tio apicali simplici, 4to intus furcato.

This is a curious genus, having in several respects a considerable external resemblance to the *Estridæ*, a circumstance more especially observable in the covering of hair with which the face is entirely covered, concealing the rudimental mouth, which is furnished laterally with two long membranous fillets like strips of parchment, which I presume are analogous to palpi. There is also a horny upper lip, and a dark coloured body, which I presume is the analogue of the terminal lobes of the proboscis.

It is distinct from all the sub-genera of Nemestrina lately proposed by me in the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, in which the elongated proboscis is distinct. The neuration of the wings is also more simple.

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From Wiedemann's genus Colax it is distinct in the possession of ocelli, rudimental mouth, and nervures of the wing. I agree, however, with Latrielle in thinking, that notwithstanding the absence of a proboscis, the last-mentioned genus is referable to the Anthracidæ rather than the Œstridæ; the nerves of its wings being evidently disposed upon the same type as in Nemestrina.

I am acquainted with but one species of this new genus.

Trichopsidea æstracea, Westw.

Obscurè nigra; thorace, facie, marginibusque segmentorum abdominalium fulvo-pilosis; pedibus rufescentibus, femoribus ad basin obscuris; alis hyalinis, costâ obscuriori nervisque costalibus crassioribus.

Long, corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Expans, alarum lin. 10. Habitat in Nova Hollandia. In Musæo nostro.

Tab. XIV. fig. 9. Trichopsidea cestracea, and details. 9 a. Front of head. 9 b. Head sideways. 9 c. Antenna. 9 d. Trophi. 9 e. Wing. 9 f. Hind leg.

XXIX. Notice of a Case in which the Larvæ of a Dipterous Insect, supposed to be the Anthomyia Canicularis, Meig., were expelled in large quantities from the human intestines; accompanied by a Description of the same. By the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

[Read 5th June, 1837.]

I am indebted to Dr. Haviland, of Cambridge, for the knowledge of a case which occurred lately in his practice as a physician in the neighbourhood of that town, in which large quantities of the larvæ of some insect were expelled from the human intestines. Conceiving that the circumstance may afford interest to the members of the Entomological Society, as also that it is of importance to science to record every authentic case of this nature, I have obtained the following particulars, which, together with a description of the larvæ in question, I beg leave to bring under their attention.

The patient was a clergyman, about seventy years of age. The symptoms of which he complained previously to the first appearance of the above larvæ were—general weakness, loss of appetite, and a disagreeable sensation about the epigastrium, which he described as a tremulous motion. These symptoms commenced in